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is more than half Mohammedan. Islam is spreading in the interior of Sierra Leone and has nearly completed the conquest of the whole of Senegal. Its victories in Africa have been won in various ways by ruthless conquerors, by peaceful traders and by an army of priests and dervishes.

The monograph gives much space to the Fulba and Hausa peoples of the Sudan, who have been chiefly instrumental in extending Islam south of that belt. He attributes the potency of Mohammedan influence to the facts that the African follower of Islam has more intellectual affinity with the heathen blacks than the white missionaries, and that he is a neighbour of the black and not a foreigner. The proselytism of the Mohammedan orders is described. The writer believes that the Protestant missionary societies in West Africa should redouble their efforts to improve their foothold.

Eine deutsche Militärstation im Innern Afrikas. Von Dr Hildebrandt. 80 pp. and many Illustrations. Heckner's Verlag, Wolfenbüttel, 1905. (Price, M. 2.25.)

The book is attractive, both in its letterpress and illustrations. Such books should be encouraged, for they show the transformation now going on from barbarism to civilization. The author was a physician at the Government station of Muansa on the southern coast of Victoria Nyanza, 800 miles from the ocean. His book is devoted to all phases of the station life and work—the erection of the buildings, the station routine, native labour, navigation of the lake, postal connections with the sea, relations between the Government and the natives, wars, and other happenings. The region concerned is comparatively small, and it is doubtful if a better account has been written of the gradual transformation of a barbarous district by elementary civilization. Practically all European vegetables, as well as those of the tropics, are brought to perfection every month in the year in the gardens of this region.

Essai sur le Peuple et la Langue Banda. Par Georges Toqué. xi and 130 pp., and Illustrations. J. André, Paris, 1904.

Mr. Toqué says it is almost impossible to learn the history of the native African races he has met, because they themselves are not certain what occurred more than fifteen or twenty years before they first saw Europeans. Their traditions have little value. The natives have no idea of time and a chronological statement of facts is impossible. However, he collected considerable information about the Banda, which he regards as reliable. He says that the cradle of the Banda was the valleys of the upper Kotto and Wakka which are tributary to the Kwango affluent of the Mobangi River. From this centre, they have spread on all sides and his sketch map shows them in the region of the water-parting between the Mobangi and the Shari River systems. They are divided into many groups. The author describes their political organization, some of their customs and gives examples of their folklore. The part of the book devoted to the language is evidently the work of a layman, and is open to criticism on philological grounds.

Die Innere Kolonisation Japans. Von Dr. Kumao Takaoka. x and 106 pp. Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, M. 2.10.)

The book is a history of the interior colonization, under state auspices, of Japanese, the reasons for it and the results. This removal from one part of the